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EXPERIMENT STATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WESTERN DIVISION

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**WASHINGTON HANDBOOK**  
**1940 Agricultural Conservation Program**

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**PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM**

1. To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building and range-building practices.
2. To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.
3. To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

**Part I—1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

**HOW PROGRAM WORKS**

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for wheat in all counties, and potatoes and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also established for wheat and potatoes.

**WHEAT**

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

**Payment and deduction on wheat allotment farms.**—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on WR-406B.

A deduction will be made on a wheat allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

**Nonwheat allotment farm.**—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment was not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat allotment farm. No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat allotment farm.

On a nonwheat allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when wheat is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat, or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas; (2) any acreage of land devoted to volunteer wheat not disposed of prior to reaching the jointing stage or June 15, 1940, whichever is earlier, by (a) plowing, disking, listing, or other tillage operation in a manner which will completely destroy such wheat; or (b) by mowing and leaving on the land or close pasturing; or (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture mentioned above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity.

### POTATOES

In Benton, Clark, Kittitas, Snohomish, Spokane, Skagit, and Yakima Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment is shown on WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or in excess of 3 acres (whichever is larger) is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the potato acreage allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Benton, Clark, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Island, King, Klickitat, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties a commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment will be computed at \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm. The approximate vegetable payment is shown on WR-406B. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

A deduction of \$20 per acre will be made for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable acreage allotment or 3 acres.

**Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes in the counties not listed as commercial potato counties, sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs and

flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning) of which the major portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

### TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

Total soil-depleting allotments shall be determined for farms for which a wheat or potato acreage allotment is determined. A deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment determined for the farm, plus the acres of wheat, potatoes, and commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are made, or (2) 20 acres.

### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940.

(2) 3 cents per acre of noncrop pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity, except in the following counties this item shall be computed at the following rates per acre:

Adams-----	\$0.05	Franklin-----	.05	Pend Oreille---	.03
Asotin-----	.06	Garfield -----	.07	Spokane-----	.06
Chelan-----	.06	Grant-----	.05	Stevens-----	.06
Columbia-----	.06	Klickitat-----	.05	Walla Walla---	.06
Douglas-----	.06	Lincoln-----	.05	Whitman-----	.06
Ferry-----	.06	Okanogan-----	.05		

The amount computed under this item shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(3) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato acreage allotments, with respect to which payment is computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, commercial vegetables and under items 1, 2, and 3 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition, a payment will be computed of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, not to exceed a total of \$30 per farm.

### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices, the farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as are needed in the interest of conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees, or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weeds and relatively free from other weeds, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be expected to

cooperate with governmental insect-control agencies in the area where the farm is located, whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned, by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook, on any farm in Washington, is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet, WR-406B. If all or part of the labor, seed, or materials, is furnished by any governmental agency, no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information.

The farmer should plan his operations for the year, considering the very best farm plan for that farm, and then determine whether or not his planned soil-building practices for the year will bring about the greatest possible amount of soil conservation.

Any combination of soil-building practices, except as noted in practice 17, on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee.

(1) "Western Washington" as used herein means the following counties:

Skamania	Pacific	Mason	Clallam
Clark	Grays Harbor	Kitsap	King
Cowlitz	Lewis	Pierce	Snohomish
Wahkiakum	Thurston	Jefferson	Skagit
Whatcom	San Juan	Island	

(2) "Eastern Washington" as used herein means the following counties:

Adams	Douglas	Klickitat	Stevens
Asotin	Ferry	Kittitas	Walla Walla
Benton	Franklin	Lincoln	Whitman
Chelan	Garfield	Okanogan	Kakima
Columbia	Grant	Pend Oreille	Spokane

The 1940 crop year for carrying out the soil-building practices will be from December 1, 1939 through November 30, 1940.

#### Application of Materials

**Practice (1) (i)—Superphosphate.**—\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate or its equivalent of 48 pounds of available  $P_2O_5$  in the form of superphosphates, ammonium phosphates, or bone meal (excluding rock phosphate and basic slag) applied to, or in connection with the seeding of, legumes, perennial grasses or permanent pasture. Phosphates applied to old stands or new seedings of grasses, or mixtures having less than one-third legumes must be applied (except on peat soils) with at least 6 tons of good manure or 40 pounds of nitrogen in commercial fertilizer to each 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate or its equivalent of 48 pounds of available  $P_2O_5$ , or following the turning under of a good stand and a good growth of green manure crop. Receipts of fertilizer purchase or other evidence of its application must be submitted to the county committee. No credit will be given for superphosphate used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

**Practice (1) (ii)—Potash.**—\$1.50 for each 150 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash or its equivalent of 75 pounds of actual potash in other forms of commercial fertilizer applied to, or in connection with the seeding of, legumes, perennial grasses or permanent pastures. Receipts of potash purchase or other evidence of its application must be submitted to the county committee. No credit will be given for potash used in connection with soil-depleting crops.



**Practice (2)—Gypsum.**—This practice applicable to Eastern Washington only. \$1.50 for each 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent sulphur or its equivalent of 54 pounds of pure sulphur applied at the rate of not less than 18 pounds of pure sulphur per acre. Receipts of purchase or other evidence of application must be submitted to the county committee.

**Practice (3)—Mulching.**—\$1.50 for each 1,000 pounds, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material other than barnyard or stable manure incorporated into the soils in commercial orchards or on land in commercial vegetables in 1940 in Western Washington and in Benton, Chelan, Yakima, Okanogan, Douglas, Kittitas and Klickitat Counties. Materials that may be used are leguminous hay and straw, small grain straw, and machine-shredded tree or cane prunings. When materials low in nitrogen are used, not less than 10 pounds of commercial available nitrogen should be added to each ton. (Minimum application of 1 ton per acre.)

**Practice (4)—Mulching.**—\$1.50 for each 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material other than barnyard or stable manure incorporated into the soils in orchards or on land in commercial vegetables in 1940 in Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Lincoln, Grant, Adams, Whitman, Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, Walla Walla, and Franklin Counties. Materials that may be used are leguminous hay and straw, small grain straw and machine-shredded tree or cane prunings. When materials low in nitrogen are used, not less than 10 pounds of commercial available nitrogen should be added to each ton. (Minimum application of 1 ton per acre.)

**Practice (5)—Limestone.**—\$1.50 for each ton of ground limestone in Whatcom, Snohomish, and Skagit Counties where the source of supply is from the sugar beet factory and cost of materials is not more than \$2 per ton, or for each 600 pounds in Western Washington where the source of supply is other than from the sugar beet factory and the cost of material is more than \$5 per ton. The limestones must test not less than 90 percent calcium carbonate and all rates of application must be not less than 1,600 pounds per acre. Receipt of limestone purchase must be submitted to the county committee.

### Seedings

**Practice (6)—Seeding Alfalfa.**—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to alfalfa.

**Practice (7)—Seeding permanent grasses and legumes or permanent pasture mixtures.**—\$3 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, Ladino clover, strawberry clover or pasture mixtures No. 1 and No. 2 as listed on page 8 of Extension Bulletin 155, Revised, issued March 1938 and titled "Western Washington Practices," or the equivalent in a permanent pasture mixture consisting of one or more of the following grasses and one or more of the following legumes: Not less than 5 pounds per acre of English rye and bluegrass, and not less than 4 pounds per acre of white clover, strawberry clover, and Ladino clover. The total mixture shall not be less than 20 pounds per acre. Wheat grasses when seeded in cultivated rows in excess of 12 inches shall be seeded on the contour.

A mixture of the perennial grasses listed in the above paragraph and alfalfa, which contains not less than 40 percent by weight of perennial grasses, may be seeded on land subject to erosion. Seedings must be at a rate of not less than 10 pounds per acre.

**Practice (8)—Seeding legumes and grasses.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland or orchard land seeded to white clover, red clover, Mammoth clover, alsike clover, biennial sweetclover, *Poa bulbosa*, bluegrass, perennial brome grass, perennial ryegrass other than Italian ryegrass, bent grasses, fescues, tall meadow oatgrass, reed canary grass, Michels grass, annual ryegrass, annual sweetclover, or orchard grass alone or in mixtures. Mixtures may be made up of any of the above crops and may also include or consist of wheat grasses, Italian ryegrass, Hungarian hairy-stemmed red clover, hop clover, alfalfa, strawberry clover, Ladino clover, timothy and redbot, except that mixtures consisting solely of timothy and redbot may not be used. Other adapted grasses may be seeded upon approval of the State committee.

**Practice (9)—Winter legumes.**—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to winter vetch, Austrian winter peas, flat peas, lentils, bur clover, sour clover, or crimson clover. Winter legumes must be seeded in the fall.

**Practice (12)—Seeding timothy or redtop.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to timothy or redtop or mixtures consisting solely of these two grasses.

### Pasture Improvement

**Practice (13)—Reseeding depleted pastures.**—\$1.50 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted grasses or legumes used in reseeding depleted pastures. The grasses and legumes approved and recommended for the State of Washington are: Bluegrass, perennial brome, perennial rye grasses, Italian rye grass,<sup>1</sup> bent grasses, fescues, tall meadow oat grasses, wheat grasses, timothy<sup>1</sup>, reed canary grass, alfalfa, white clover, red clover, Ladino clover, alsike clover, strawberry clover, sweetclover, orchard grass, flat pea, and other adapted grasses or legumes approved by the State committee. Receipts of purchase, seed tags or other evidences of amounts and quality of seed used must be submitted to the county committee.

**Practice (14)—Deferred grazing.**—\$2.25 for the number of acres of noncrop pasture land necessary to carry one animal unit when the pasture is not grazed during the normal grazing season, thus allowing normal reseeding. The operator should submit to the county committee a written designation of the area to be reseeded by nongrazing and obtain its approval prior to starting the practice. The normal pasture season will not be less than 120 consecutive days of deferred grazing beginning with the start of forage growth and continuing to seed maturity between the dates of February 1, 1940, and July 31, 1940, these periods to be determined for each county by the county committee with the approval of the State committee. Where cattle or horses are grazed, the area must be fenced. Where sheep are grazed, the area to be reseeded must be fenced sufficiently to keep them out, or the sheep must be herded to prevent them from grazing on the reseeded area. Regardless of the type of livestock, the remaining pasture land must not be injured by overgrazing.

**Practice (15)—Springs and seeps.**—This practice is applicable to Eastern Washington and in Skamania, Lewis, and Thurston Counties. \$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet of soil or gravel, or 3 cubic feet of rock excavated in the development of springs or seeps. The source must be protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage must be provided. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Approved, detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval. The minimum credit for this practice shall be \$20 provided the total cost of the development is \$20 or more. The maximum credit shall be \$100.

**Practice (16)—Dams and reservoirs.**—\$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved in making a fill or excavation, or for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of reservoirs and dams. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Approved, detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

### Green Manure and Cover Crops

**Practice (17)—Green manure and cover crops.**—\$1.50 for each acre of practice carried out except that when annual non-legumes are grown on land other than orchards, or commercial vegetable or potato land the rate is \$1.50 for each 2 acres. Crops used for green manure or cover crops must not be utilized for credit for any other practice in 1940, and must not include any crop from which seed is harvested.

(a) **GREEN MANURE CROPS.**—Annual and biennial legumes, cereals (except wheat), and other crops commonly used as green manure are applicable as green manure crops on cropland and on orchard land provided a good stand and a good growth are turned under. Perennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses cannot be used as a green manure

<sup>1</sup> In mixtures only.



crop for credit. Inspection shall be made prior to or at the time of plowing under.

(b) **COVER CROPS.**—A good growth and a good stand of the crops listed above may be left on land subject to erosion or in orchards or on land normally used for commercial vegetables or potatoes as cover crops if not pastured or used for grain, hay, seed, or forage. Perennial grasses and perennial legumes may be left on land in orchards as a cover crop if not pastured or used for grain, hay, seed or forage.

### Erosion Control

**Practice (20)—Terraces.**—This practice is applicable in Eastern Washington. \$1.50 for each 200 linear feet of standard terraces constructed. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Approved, detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval.

**Practice (21)—Check dams.**—This practice is applicable in Eastern Washington. \$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage, of irrigated cropland and orchard land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval.

**Practice (22)—Water spreading.**—This practice is applicable in Eastern Washington. \$1.50 will be allowed for each 300 feet of ditching constructed for the diversion and spreading of flood water on pasture land or hay land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval.

**Practice (23)—Riprapping live streams.**—\$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Detailed instructions will be furnished to each cooperator whose project is approved.

**Practice (26)—Contour listing, deep or shallow subsoiling, or contour furrowing noncrop land.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of noncrop land contour listed or deep or shallow subsoiled or contour furrowed. The contour furrows must be not less than 12 feet and not more than 25 feet apart and not less than 4 inches deep or less than 8 inches wide and must be dammed at intervals of not more than 50 feet. The practice is not applicable on loose, sandy soil. The acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow or strip being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width.

**Practice (30)—Stripcropping.**—This practice is applicable in Eastern Washington. \$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland on which 2 or more strips of intertilled row crops or fallow are protected by 2 or more strips of close-grown crops. The strips of intertilled row crops or fallow must be not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rods or more than 10 rods in width and should be approximately the same width and must not be less than one-half the width of the adjacent protective strip. The strips on slopes less than 3 percent must be at right angles to the prevailing winds or on the contour and where the slope is more than 3 percent, the strips must be on the contour. Contour strips must not vary more than 2 percent from the true contour.

**Practice (31)—Trashy fallow.**—This practice is applicable only on nonirrigated lands in Eastern Washington. \$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland summer fallowed in such manner as to incorporate small grain stubble and straw in the surface soil to prevent wind and water erosion. No straw or stubble is to be burned from such area. All tillage implements used for incorporating the straw or trash into the surface soil shall leave the surface rough and shall leave the stubble and trash on and near the surface. Credit will be given only for the acreage of protected summer fallow.

No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

**Practice (35)—Small grains on contour.**—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland seeded to small grains on the contour. The slope must be not less than 3 percent and the entire field must be seeded approximately on the contour.

### Forestry

**Practice (38)—Protecting trees.**—\$3 for each acre of forest trees that were planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940, which are cultivated, protected, and maintained by replanting, if necessary, to keep a stand of not less than 200 living trees per acre. Livestock must be kept out of the area and there must be sufficient cultivation to keep down weed growth. Measurements on single row plantings will be taken one-half rod on each side of the row. In block plantings, the measurements will be taken one-half rod outside of the last row of plantings.

**Practice (39)—Improving a stand of forest trees.**—\$3 for each acre of forest trees improved by thinning or otherwise improving an existing stand of forest trees containing after treatment at least 300 live trees per acre. The trees shall be of a type and in sufficient number that the treatment markedly improves the quality or the growth rate of the stand. Livestock must be excluded (by fencing if necessary) from the area treated. The number of trees removed per acre may vary from a large number, as for example in the thinning of very young stands, to a very small number as in the removal of a few large diseased, insect-infested, or limby trees. No payment shall be made under this practice if any part of the area is burned over during the year. All brush and cuttings must be removed and disposed of in accordance with the State law. The farmer must obtain prior approval from the county committee.

**Practice (40)—Planting trees.**—\$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, provided the plantings are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife practice. Prior approval of the county committee is required and detailed, approved instructions as to time of planting, methods of planting, and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project is approved.

### Other Practices

**Practice (43)—Controlling noxious weeds.**—\$7.50 for each acre on which seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds, in organized weed-control areas, are controlled by tillage methods or by the use of chemicals. Credit under this practice will be given for control of the following weeds: Canada thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top or hoary cress, leafy spurge, Klamath weed or St. Johnswort, and Russian knapweed. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained and at the time of approval detailed instructions for carrying out weed control will be given to each operator.

**Practice (44)—Sanding cranberry bogs.**—\$7.50 for each acre of fruiting cranberry bogs to which sand free from stones or loam is applied to a depth of at least one-half inch.

**Practice (46)—Renovating perennial grasses, perennial legumes, and mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of such crops renovated. Irrigation must not follow this practice until all dislodged weed roots have been exposed long enough to completely die. Renovation must result in restoring of deteriorated stand, and be performed during dormant period or between crops (ground to be free from frost to the minimum depth). (1) Cultivation must be to a depth of not less than 4 inches. Reseeding of thin stands may be required where such seeding is considered a good farming practice in this area. (2) Perennial grasses or mixtures of perennial grasses and perennial legumes, or 1-year-old alfalfa, renovations to a minimum depth of 2 inches shall qualify provided, the area is reseeded at a rate of not less than 4 pounds per acre; or where reseeded is not required, the cultivation must be accomplished by tillage of the area at least twice, going over the land each time in the opposite or diagonal directions. (3) Renovation of alfalfa or perennial grasses to restore stands that are being stunted because of poor water penetration. The soil shall be subsoiled or chiseled to a depth of at least 10 inches or more as determined by the county committee. Subsoiling and chiseling shall be at intervals not to exceed 8¼ feet.

**Practice (47)—Subsoiling.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland or land in orchards that is subsoiled to a depth of not less than 12 inches. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being computed on the basis of a strip not in excess of 8¼ feet.

If the furrows are 8¼ feet or less apart, the actual acreage of land furrowed will count under this practice. If furrows are over 8¼ feet apart, the acre-

age of the tract will be computed on the basis of acreage occupied by the furrows, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet wide.

### SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose except sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Grain sorghums, sugar beets, mangels, or cowbeets planted for any purpose;

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose;

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure;

Flax planted for any purpose except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner or in the counties of Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, Walla Walla, Klickitat, Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Lincoln, and Whitman when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner;

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat allotment farm;

Wheat on a nonwheat allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity;

Wheat on a nonwheat allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, including designated mixtures containing wheat on any farm, harvested for hay, except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay or except when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes;

Buckwheat, sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed;

Sweet sorghums harvested for grain, seed, or sirup;

Land summer fallowed except when such land is seeded in 1940 to wheatgrass, perennial bromegrasses, Michels grass, Poa bulbosa, or alfalfa, or is irrigated land which is cultivated periodically to control noxious weeds;

Lentils harvested.

### PAYMENT PROVISIONS

**Division of special crop payments.**—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.



**Division of soil-building payments.**—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

**Deductions from other farms.**—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in other farms which are not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from the other farm.

**Increase in small payments.**—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200 the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

**Payments limited to \$10,000.**—Combined range and agricultural conservation payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

**Deductions for association expenses.**—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

**Materials furnished as grants of aid.**—Wherever superphosphate or seeds are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices, a deduction will be made from the payment for the farm in the amount of the average cost of the material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Any material secured as a grant of aid must be used in accordance with the purposes for which such material was furnished. If the county committee finds that the material has not been used for the purpose for which it was furnished, a deduction at twice the rate of the cost of the material will be made.

**Defeating purposes of the program.**—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

**Idle farms.**—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

**Payments made or computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness to the United States which is subject to set-off.

**Availability of funds.**—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

## APPLICATION PROVISIONS

**Eligibility for payment.**—An application for payment may be made by any person who is owner-operator or for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who is owner or operator of the farm and participates in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

**Time of filing application.**—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

**Other farms in the county.**—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940, or for money or materials advanced or labor performed in carrying out range-building practices. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

**Appeals.**—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

**Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the Agricultural Conservation Association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

## Part II—1940 RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

## HOW PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by carrying out range-building practices, listed below, from December 1, 1939, through November 30, 1940,



which are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator for those practices which he selects for which further detailed specifications are necessary. The amount of payment which may be earned cannot exceed the range-building allowance.

## RANGE-BUILDING PRACTICES

### Reseeding Range Land

**Practice (a)—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing.**—Seventy-five percent of the range-building allowance, excluding that part which is computed for mountain meadow land, may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the range land from grazing from the start of forage growth to seed maturity (such period to be of not less than 120 consecutive days between February 1 and July 31, 1940) and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment otherwise will not be made. If less than 25 percent of the range land in the ranching unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be made. In any event, the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On ranching units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock, except on those areas which the county committee determines in writing are sufficiently protected by natural barriers, other topographic features, or other methods to effectively protect the deferred area without being fenced. On ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the area to be kept free from grazing must be prevented by herding or by other specified methods. The remaining range land on the ranching unit must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on range land which normally is not used for grazing. The ranch operator must file Form WR-415 with the county committee designating the area to be deferred previous to the initiation of the practice. The deferred acreage may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested from the area in 1940.

**Practice (b)—Artificial reseeding—Rate of payment.**—20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre, for reseeding depleted range land, including mountain meadow land, with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs.

Seed used for reseeding range land is restricted to those varieties of perennial grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs recommended for the locality by the Washington Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee. High quality seed must be used. New seedlings must be adequately protected. Detailed information regarding dates, rates, methods of seeding, approved varieties, and approved methods of protection shall be obtained from the county committee at the time of approval of the practice.

Seed invoices and receipts or other conclusive evidence must be furnished by the operator.

### Erosion and Run-off Control

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on range land in order to facilitate the renovation and maintenance of adequate vegetative cover. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of these measures, and to the flatter slopes or locations where the diversion can be attained without undue expense. All erosion control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

**Practice (d)—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling—Rate of payment.**— $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 linear feet, for listing, furrowing, or subsoiling range land, including mountain meadow land, on the contour; written prior approval must be secured from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be furnished to the operator.

Payment shall not be approved on an acreage on which a similar practice was paid for under a previous program.

**Practice (f) (1)—Spreader dams—Rate of payment.**—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved.

Specifications for dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be the same as for Practice (g) in respect to top width, side slopes, and freeboard and will be furnished by the county committee.

Small spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Dams less than 4 feet high shall have minimum side slopes of 2 to 1. The crown shall be at least 1 foot wide. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The openings shall be protected by masonry, rock riprap, or sodding.

**Under no circumstances** shall payment be made for performance of this practice unless the diverted water is controlled on the area affected and its return to the flood channel is retarded sufficiently to prevent further erosion.

**Practice (f) (2)—Spreader terraces—Rate of payment.**—50 cents per 100 linear feet.

Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. The ditch should be designed for nonerosive velocities. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion, and 2 square feet at the discharge end. The ditch shall have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and shall have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. Openings made along the ditch, where the density of natural sod is not sufficient to spread water without erosion, shall be protected. Payment will not be made for this practice if less than 100 linear feet of terraces are established.

### Stock Water Development

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring about such a distribution of livestock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof, but shall not be constructed for the purpose of irrigation. Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement. All construction shall be of a permanent nature and in accordance with approved specifications.

Any development of stock water on a ranching unit within a reasonable distance of any other watering place, which already provides adequate water to livestock using the adjoining range, shall not be approved.

**Practice (g)—Earthen tanks and reservoirs—Rate of payment.**—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, for each earthen tank or reservoir constructed, with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

This practice shall not be approved on live streams. It shall be performed for the purpose of providing water to livestock using the adjoining range land, but shall not be for the purpose of irrigation. Structures shall be located on

watersheds of sufficient size whereby an ample supply of water will be concentrated and made available to livestock during the period of grazing use. Earthen tanks located where heavy silting will fill them within a short time shall not be approved. Reservoir construction will not be approved in light sandy soils.

Spillways shall be adequately protected in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee. The minimum spillway cross section shall be 45 square feet for the first square mile of drainage area, and 15 square feet for each additional square mile.

The bottom of the reservoir shall be not less than 7 feet below the floor of the spillway. The minimum freeboard (distance measured vertically between the top of the dam and the bottom of the spillway) shall be 3 feet. For dams with a maximum center line height greater than 9 feet, the freeboard shall be at least equal to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  percent of the height, except that a freeboard in excess of 7 feet shall not be required or paid for in any dam.

Dam dimensions shall meet the following specifications: The top width shall be a minimum of 6 feet. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3 to 1 on the upstream face and 2 to 1 on the downstream face. Sites for all dams shall be surveyed by a competent person who will stake off the dams and prepare a design of the proposed dam. Prior approval by the county committee shall be based upon such information and shall be made in writing.

A diversion channel from another drainage shall qualify for payment under this practice, provided such channel is constructed on a nonerosive grade and there is no possibility of its use for irrigation. Payment shall be made for excavated cross section not in excess of three square feet.

Where the construction of a dam is not necessary to impound water and the topography of the land makes it possible to concentrate water in a pit or earthen tank for livestock, and specifications for a dam and spillway are not applicable, payment will be made for excavating a pit or earthen tank.

**Practice (h)—Concrete or rubble masonry dams—Rate of payment.**—\$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry for constructing concrete or rubble masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the dam for irrigation), for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dams shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions. The location shall be such as to take advantage of minimum size requirements for structures and at the same time give a minimum reservoir depth of 5 feet. All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

**Practice (i) (1)—Wells—Rate of payment.**—\$2 per linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range; but under no circumstances shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

**Practice (i) (2)—Wells—Rate of payment.**—\$1 per linear foot for drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian



well equipped with a cut-off device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice.

**Practice (j) (1)—Development of natural watering places in soil—Rate of payment.**—30 cents per cubic foot of excavation in soil or gravel, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Springs or seeps shall be developed for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling, and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided.

Performance shall be in accordance with detailed specifications issued by the State committee.

**Practice (j) (2)—Development of natural watering places in rock—Rate of payment.**—50 cents per cubic foot of excavation in rock, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Specifications for this practice are the same as those for Practice (j) (1).

### Elimination of Destructive Plants

**Practice (r)—Elimination of sagebrush—Rate of payment.**—50 cents per acre for the elimination of a heavy infestation of sagebrush by railing or by grubbing the plants with any sharp-edged blade or other heavy instrument.

This practice shall be performed only where the degree of infestation shades the ground to such an extent that it crowds out and weakens natural grass cover; but the practice is not applicable where the remaining vegetative cover will not be sufficient to prevent loose soil from blowing after removal of destructive plants, and no payment shall be made where performance is likely to increase soil erosion.

If the county committee determines the elimination of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, the use of Practice (b), Artificial reseeding, shall also be required.

### Fire Guards

**Practice (t)—Fire guards—Rate of payment.**—5 cents per 100 linear feet.

Fire guards not less than 10 feet in width shall be established on range land by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning within the ranching unit.

The purpose of this practice is to protect the vegetative cover of an operator's range land against fire by plowing or otherwise exposing the mineral soil not less than 10 feet in width prior to the time the grass covering has matured or is dry enough to burn.

### RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The range-building allowance shall be 3 cents per acre of range land in the ranching unit plus 75 cents times the grazing capacity of the range land. However, the grazing capacity item shall not be calculated on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of range land in the ranching unit, and the acreage item shall not be calculated on more than 60 acres for each animal unit of grazing capacity established for the ranching unit. The amount computed under this paragraph shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller. In addition, in Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat,

Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, or Yakima Counties, the range-building allowance shall include 35 cents for each acre classified as mountain meadow land in the ranching unit.

### CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments under the 1940 Range Conservation Program shall be made only on those ranches with respect to which the county committee certifies that good range management practices have been carried out during 1940 and only for such practices as are needed on the ranch to promote conservation and good range management.

Payment for range-building practices shall not exceed the range-building allowance computed for the ranch and shall be made for any practice only when performed in accordance with approved specifications.

No payment will be made where one-half or more of the total cost of a practice is contributed by a State or Federal agency; if less than one-half of such cost is contributed by a State or Federal agency, payment at one-half the approved rate may be made.

All or any part of the payment for performance of range-building practices may be withheld if the applicant has employed any scheme or device that will deprive another person of a share of the payment to which he would have been entitled had the 1939 leasing arrangement been in effect, or if any practice has been adopted which defeats the purpose of this or any previous range programs, or if the forage, tree growth, or watershed has been injured by overgrazing in 1940 on any range land under the control of the operator.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Range program provisions similar to those for agricultural conservation program.**—Provisions of the range program with respect to claims, assignments, time of filing applications, increase in small payments, \$10,000 limitation, deductions for administrative expenses, appeals, availability of funds, and applicability are similar to such provisions in part I of this handbook.

**Establishment of grazing capacities.**—The grazing capacity of each ranch for which form WR-415 is executed, which form must be filed in the county office before May 1, 1940, will be determined by a competent range examiner.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding payments, appeals, range-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. Dodd,  
*Director, Western Division.*